Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 2360.] PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 19, 1800. [VOLUME XVII.

☞ *The price of this Gazette is* EIGHT DOLLARS *per annum to Subscribers residing in the city of Philadelphia. All others pay one Dollar additional, for enclosing and directing; and unless some person in this city will become answerable for the subscription, it must be paid Six Months in Advance.*

*** *No Subscription will be received for a shorter term than six months.*

December 1 1799.

This Day Published,

By J. ORMROD, No. 41, Chesnut Street,

(Price 25 Cents)

THE

Death of General Washington.

A POEM.

In imitation of the manner of Ossian.

By Rev. JOHN B. LINN, A.M.

Minister of the First Presbyterian Congregation of Philadelphia.

☞ Mr. Chaudron's Oration will be published on Monday morning.

March 15. d.

PROPOSALS

By WILLIAM COBBETT,

For importing the following periodical publications:

1. The British Critick;
2. The Anti-Jacobin Review and Magazine;
3. The Gentleman's Magazine;
4. Le Mercure Britanique, or The British Mercury.

THE *British Critick* is a regular Review of all the works published in Great Britain; it is conducted with great impartiality and ability, and of the numerous publications of the kind which do now appear, and which have appeared in Great Britain; it is universally allowed to be the best.

[*Price 50 Cents.*]

The Anti-Jacobin Review and Magazine is as its title seems to indicate, rather more confined, as to the nature of its subjects, but it certainly is not less calculated for extensive utility. This work is divided into four departments: 1 Original Criticism—2 A Review of the other Reviews—3 Occasional Essays, in prose and verse—and 4th, A Monthly Summary of History and Politics. Every six months it has a supplement, containing a review of foreign works, not forgetting those of America. The Anti-Jacobin dwells less on subjects which are merely literary and scientific, than on those which have a more immediate influence on society. With a bold and masterly hand, it corrects the blunderings of error, traces the intricate windings of misrepresentation, and strips off the mask of hypocrisy. The avowed champion of the church and the state, it spares the enemies of neither, whether open or secret; and, scorning the pusillanimous defensive, upon which the friends of truth have too long acted, it carries on a continual and vigorous offensive warfare against anarchy, immorality, and irreligion, and thus establishes by its uniform conduct, its right to the title it has assumed.

[*Price 50 Cents.*]

The Gentleman's Magazine, a work stamped with the approbation of three score years, consists chiefly of communications from antiquaries and cultivators, and of original essays, in verse and prose written by the most learned and ingenious men in the kingdom, and embracing by turns, almost every subject interesting to man. The miscellaneous part of the work is followed by a selection of authentick foreign and domestick intelligence, including official reports, state-papers, and an abstract of the proceedings in parliament; next comes a very copious obituary, being not merely a list of deaths, but a valuable series of biography; to which is added, a Meteorological Diary and Table, a Bill of Mortality for London and its environs, a table of the average prices of corn, and of the stocks, for every day in the month: So that this work must ever be an entertaining and useful companion, not only to those who are of the learned professions, commonly so called, but to the merchant, the farmer, and, in short, to every man, whatever may be the subject of his study, or the object of his pursuit.

[*Price 40 Cents.*]

Le Mercure Britannique, or, *British Mercury*; by Monsieur Mallet Du Pan.—This work, of which one number is published every fortnight, in French and in English, commenced in August 1798, and is continued with encreasing spirit and celebrity. It is both *historical* and *critical*; it contains a summary, and is the repository, of all the important events, established facts and public instruments, which relate to the present æra; it investigates points of fact, of politics, and national rights; it extends its view over all the nations of Europe, examines the conduct and discloses the motives of their respective courts; it is in short a brief and comprehensive history of the times, equally remarkable for the elegance of its style, the profundity of its remarks, and the soundness of its principles.

[*Price 50 Cents.*]

These four works comprise every thing useful in the periodical way. Gentlemen may subscribe for all, or for either, of them. The first order is intended to be sent off on the 1st of May next; the successive numbers will be received at New York in two months upon an average after, their publication in London; so that those which are subscribed for on or before the 1st of May, will be received in September; after which they will with very little irregularity, come to hand once a month, the importer having made such arrangements as cannot fail of securing punctuality on the part of his correspondents.

☞ Subscriptions will be received from any part of America, by J. W. FENNO, Philadelphia. No advance is required. The prices are but four cents a number higher than in London.

April 3.

NOTICE.

A CERTIFICATE of one Share of the Bank of the United States, No. 29120, in the name of Lewis Peter Quirtyn, and a Certificate of two Shares of the said Bank, No. 29119, in the name of George James Chalmondely, Earl of Cholmondely, were forwarded from New-York by the Chesterfield British Packet for Falmouth, which was captured by the French, and the Certificates lost or destroyed, and for which application is made at said Bank for the renewal thereof, of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

CLEMENT BIDDLE.

February 21. d3m.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

THE POSSESSORS

OF OBLIGATIONS or CERTIFICATES signed by the subscriber, for undivided Shares or Lots on his purchase within the city of Washington, who have not yet applied for and received their Deeds, are hereby notified, that their several Titles will be duly completed to the order of those who in conformity with the terms of the said Certificates, do make the Payments in full therefor, either to *Thomas M'Kean & Co.* or to the Subscriber at Philadelphia, on or at any time before the 31st day of May next.

Samuel Blodget.

December 17

BOONETON IRON WORKS.

TO BE SOLD,

OR LEASED FOR ONE YEAR—THAT

Valuable Estate,

KNOWN by the name of the Boonetон Iron Works, situate in the county of Morris in the state of New-Jersey, consisting of a forge with four fires, a Rolling and Slitting Mill, a Grist mill with two Run of stones, and Saw mill, all in good order and now in use, together with an excellent, large, and convenient house, with out-houses of every kind; among which are an Ice house, and stone milk house, with a remarkable fine spring in it, a large Garden, and an excellent collection of Fruit, a large Orchard, and 2500 acres of wood, pasture and arable land, and a great number of stores and workmen's houses. Immediate possession will be given of houses and stores sufficient for providing stock the present winter, and possession of the whole in the spring.

For terms enquire of David B Ogden at Newark, mr Peter Mackie in New-York, mr. David Ford in Morris Town, or messrs. Jacob and Richard Faesch on the premises.

January 21

Thirty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED

FROM the Marine Barracks on the night of the 14th inst—JOHN OSBORN, born in the town of Bedford, West Chester county and state of New-York, aged 22 years, 9 months, 5 feet 8 and a quarter inches high, grey eyes (long qued) light hair, ruddy complexion, pock marked, by trade a Shoemaker. Enlisted by Lieutenant Reynolds in Stephen's Town, near Albany the 25th of June last. Had on and took with him a short round blue cloth coat with a red cape, a blue cloth coatee, a few white waistcoats, a long grey mixed cloth coat and breeches, a pair of boots, a chocolate coloured great coat trimmed with black hair plush, a furr hat half worn, and two silver watches, one a middle size, the other small. He may impose himself on some family or gentleman as a waiter, as he has acted in that capacity—Whoever apprehends said Deserter, and secures him in jail, sends him to Headquarters, or delivers him to any of the Marine officers, or any officer of the army of the United States, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges.

J. S. LEWIS,

Adjutant Marine Corps.

January 16.

UNITED STATES, } ss.
Pennsylvania District. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT a special district court of the United States will be holden at the City Hall in the city of Philadelphia in and for the Pennsylvania district, on Tuesday the 22d day of April instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of the same day, for the trial of an information filed by William Rawle, Esquire, attorney of the United States in and for the said district, against

1 large chest of Sugar,
1 keg of ditto,
5 bags of Coffee,
1 ditto ditto,
1 ditto ditto,
1 bag and 1 barrel } Oranges,
1 bag Pimento,
2 barrels and 1 bag } Coffee,
1 small box containing the apparatus of a hair dresser,
30 barrels Snuff and Sugar,
19 boxes Sugar, and
1 box Sweetmeats,

Being articles of foreign growth or manufacture, imported from parts beyond sea and subject to the payment of duties imposed by the laws of the United States and unladen and delivered at the Port of Philadelphia from the vessels in which they were respectively imported contrary to the act of Congress in such case made and without a permit, &c. and seized therefor, &c.

By order of the Court,

D. CALDWELL,

Clerk of the District Court.

April 7.

To be Rented,

AND immediate possession given, if required, a new two story Brick House and Kitchen, about 14 miles from Philadelphia, on the great road to Newtown. Enquire of the Printer.

march 27 def.

A SUMMER RETREAT.

TO BE RENTED,

A NEAT AND CONVENIENT

HOUSE,

ON the Frankford Road, two miles from the City, with a good Stable and Garden. Possession may be had immediately. For terms enquire of the Printer.

march 28. d4ot.

AUTHENTIC LIFE OF SUWOROW.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND

FOR SALE,

AT THIS OFFICE,

A SKETCH OF THE

Life and Character

OF

PRINCE ALEXANDER SUWOROW RYMNIKSKI,

Field-Marshal General in the service of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of all the Russias,

WITH

The History of his Campaigns.

Translated from the German of Frederick Anthing.

To which is added,

A concise and comprehensive History of

His Italian Campaign.

By William Cobbett.

With an elegant Print-Portrait of that renowned Warrior.

[Price 2 1-2 Dollars.]

Portrait of Marshal Suworow.

Gentlemen desirous of possessing a capital likeness executed in the first style, of this illustrious Christian Chieftain, may be furnished with particular proof impressions, at this office, price one Dollar.

February 12.

For Sale,

The Cargo of the ship Molly, captain Swain, from Batavia,

CONSISTING OF

SUGAR in whole and half cannisters,
Ceribon Coffee,
Black Pepper,
Sapan Dye Wood,
Ebony, and
Thirty two bales of Cotton Yarn.

ALSO, THE SAID

SHIP

MOLLY,

BURTHEN four thousand three hundred barrels of Flour, mounts 18 nine pounders, with shot and small arms compleat and is newly coppered to the bends with patent copper. Apply to

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

March 15. tu.th&sa.tf.

A NEW

MUSICAL REPOSITORY

IS NOW OPENED

At CHALK's Circulating Library,

No. 75 North Third Street,

WHERE may be had, *all the Fashionable Music* composing the songs &c. lately sold at the Repository in South Second Street. To which, in a few days, will be added, some PIANO FORTES of a very superior tone and quality, Flutes, Fifes, Violins, best Roman Violin Strings, and every other article in the musical line, which will be sold in prime order, and on the most reasonable terms.

Subscriptions received for the *Musical Journal* for the Piano Forte, and the Flute or Violin, the first six numbers of which are already published, and may be purchased together or separately by non subscribers.

March 6, 1800 F&tf6w

UNSEATED LANDS.

THE OWNERS

OF Unseated Lands in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, are hereby notified, that unless the Taxes due on said lands for 1798, are paid into the hands of *John Brandon, Esq* treasurer of said county, on or before the 20th of April next, they will be advertised for sale, as the law directs

JAMES M'GREW,
HENRY ALLSHOUSE,
JEREMIAH MURRY, } *Comm'rs.*

January 18. d3m

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Prager and Company, of Philadelphia, merchants, did on the fourth of the present month, assign over their effects real personal and mixed, to the subscribers, for the benefit of their creditors, allowing three months for their creditors residing in the United States of America, and nine months for creditors beyond sea to prove their claims—Now therefore, those who have any demand against said estate, are requested to furnish the same immediately, and all persons who are indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to PRAGERS & Co. No. 6, Lombard street, who are appointed Agent to the Assignees—In failure whereof, legal measures will be instituted for the recovery of such debts as are not discharged without delay.

George Latimer,
Andrew Bayard,
John Waddington
William Waln, } Assignees.

april 12. tu th.sat 1m.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *JOHN RHOADS*, late of this city, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment;—and those having accounts against the same, to bring them in, duly attested, for payment to

RACHEL RHOADS *Administratrix.*

March 26.

Valuable Property for Sale,

In Chesnut, near Sixth street, directly opposite CONGRESS HALL.

A LOT of ground, about 21 feet front in Chesnut street and 73 feet in depth, whereon is a good frame house, now in the tenure of Samuel Benge subject to a ground rent of 20s. per annum.

The advantageous situation of this property requires no comments, for it must be known, there are few in this city to equal it, an unexceptionable title will be made to the purchaser. Apply to

JAMES GIRVAN,

No. 198, Chesnut-st. next door to the premises.

march 5 tu.th.sat tf

Philadelphia Academy.

SAMUEL MAGAW, D. D.

Rector of St. Paul's church, and formerly Vice-Provost of the University of Pennsylvania,

AND

JAMES ABERCROMBIE, A.M.

One of the Assistant Ministers of Christ church and St. Peter's,

INTEND TO OPEN,

On Tuesday the 15th of next month, (April)

An Academy,

CONSISTING OF

1. AN English School, in which will be taught Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Composition, Elocution, and Natural History.

2d. A Mathematical School, in which will be taught Writing, Arithmetic, Mercantile Accounts, Geography and the use of the Globes, Geometry, or the elements of Euclid, Trigonometry, both Plane and Spherical, Mensuration, Gauging, Surveying, Navigation, in all its parts, Dialling, Conic-sections, Fortification, Gunnery, Astronomy, Algebra and Fluxions, with their application to the different parts of Mathematics. *This department will be conducted* By MR. PETER DELAMAR, *formerly Professor of Mathematics in the Royal Military and Marine Academy, Dublin—and latterly in* THE FRIGATE UNITED STATES.

3d. A Classical School, in which will be taught the Latin and Greek Languages, in conjunction with Chronology, Civil History, Rhetoric, and the Institutes of Moral Science.

A well grounded conviction of the expediency of the foregoing plan, has been our principal inducement to undertake it. When it is considered that this populous and flourishing Metropolis contains only one Public Institution on an extensive plan, and that many of our youth are obliged to resort to other States, to receive even a Grammar-School Education, the Seminary now proposed, will, we trust, be regarded as eminently useful.

Actuated by these considerations, many gentlemen, friends to Science, and to Literary Establishments, have urged, with great warmth, the present undertaking, and excited the most flattering expectations of its success.

Thus encouraged by the countenance and promised aid of liberal men, no less than by a firm persuasion that well-regulated Academies have a most important influence upon manners, habits, and principles; it will be our earnest endeavor so to conduct this Seminary of Learning, as to subserve the great Interests of Religion and Morality, to promote Decorum of Behaviour, Correctness of Taste, Liberality of Sentiment, and every other attribute of an ingenuous mind, which, in connection with good principles, and sound literature, constitute the distinguished ornaments of the gentleman, and the scholar.

The building, engaged for this Academy, though affording excellent accommodation, will be relinquished for a more central situation, if such a change should be found necessary.

Persons desirous to be employed as TUTORS in this Seminary, are requested to apply, without delay, to either of the subscribers, to whom also *Parents* wishing to send their children, will please to make application.

SAMUEL MAGAW,

No. 94 Arch Sreet.

JAMES ABERCROMBIE,

No. 101 Pine Street.

Philad. March 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE SHIP

AMIABLE,

D. C. TILLINGHAST, *Master.*

PHILADELPHIA built, of live oak and cedar, will be ready to receive her cargo at West's wharf in a few days, and to sail about the fifteenth of April. For freight or passage apply to the captain on board, or to

JEREMIAH WARDER.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

The following articles entitled to Drawback.

Cotton Hose, fine Holland Shirting Linen, Table Linen, Ticklings, Rags for Paper makers, Russia Sil Cloth, Ravens Duck, Irish Linens in trunks, London White Lead, Dry and ground in oil, Red and Barr Lead, London Tin in boxes, London refined Salt Petre, New-Castle Grindstones, Roman Tea Cannisters, elegant Girandoles, ten four pound Woolwich proof cannon, double fortified with apparatus compleat, and a quantity of three and nine pound shot.

march 31. 3taw2w.

To Merchants.

MERCHANTS Accounts elegantly opened, Books neatly and correctly posted, with various other kinds of writing, by a person thoroughly acquainted with accounts.

Gentlemen extensively concerned, may find it to their interest to put business in this line into his hands, as the fullest confidence may be reposed in him and ample satisfaction given.

Address a line to B. A. and leave it with the printer hereof.

Philadelphia, March 19 3tawtf

NOTICE.

AS my wife Polly Williams, a Servant of Doctor John Hall, has left my bed and board, *This is to warn all persons* that I will pay no debts contracted by her in my name from this date. HENRY WILLIAMS.

april 13. ¶d3t.

This Day Published,

By J. ORMROD, No. 41, Chesnut Street,

[Price 25 Cents]

REMARKS

On the assertions of the Author of the

MEMOIRS OF JACOBINISM,

Respecting the character of

EMANUEL SWEDENBORG,

And the tendency of his Writings

april 17 eod3t

PROPOSALS

By A. DICKINS & J. ORMROD,

FOR PUBLISHING

The Pursuits of Literature,

A SATIRICAL POEM

IN FOUR DIALOGUES,

WITH NOTES.

To which will be Annexed,

A VINDICATION OF THE WORK,

AND

TRANSLATIONS

Of all the Greek, Latin, Italian, and French passages, quoted in the Prefaces, Vindication and Notes,

BY THE AUTHOR.

PROPOSALS.

The Work will be printed from the last London edition, and will form a large octavo volume of about 500 pages including an index which this edition will alone possess.

It shall be elegantly executed and be delivered to subscribers at the moderate price of *two dollars and fifty cents*, in boards. To others it will be raised.

N. B.—It is now in the Press, and will be finished with all possible speed.

*** Subscriptions will be received by A. Dickins, No. 25, North Second Street, opposite Christ Church, and J. Ormrod, No. 41, Chesnut-street, and by the principal Booksellers throughout the United States.

march 27, 3awtf.

LAW BOOK STORE,

319 *High Street.*

GEORGE DAVIS has just received from Dublin, via New York, a very large Parcel of Law Books, all of the latest editions, which renders his assortment he believes the most extensive and valuable on the continent. They will be opened this day, and ready for sale at any time afterwards.

The subscribers to that important work, *Wentworth's System of Pleading*, are informed that it is now arrived, and will be delivered on application.

Blank Declarations settled and approved by the most distinguished Law characters, to be had of G. D.

March 11, 3taw4w

PRATT & KINTZING,

No. 95, North Water-street,

HAVE ON HAND THE FOLLOWING

GOODS,

ENTITLED to drawback, which they offer for sale at moderate prices for cash, or the usual credit; or on a credit of 12 or 18 months upon Mortgages on Real Property, in or near the City of Philadelphia, or other satisfactory security.

50 boxes and bales Ticklenburghs.
60 do. do. Hempen linens.
50 do. do. Oznabrigs.
50 do. Patterbornes.
25 do. Bielfield Linens.
11 do. Creas and Creas a la Morlaix.
Brown Rolls.
Do. Hessians.
Polish Rolls.
Bed Ticks.
Siamois.
Arabias.
Empty Bags.
Oil Cloths.
Shoes and Slippers.
Seal and upper Leather.
Quills and Sealing Wax.
A package Gold and Silver Watches.
A few chests Toys.
Slates and Pencils.
70 hhds. Havanna Molasses
13 pipes old Port Wine.
25 boxes Tumblers assorted.
200 boxes Hamburgh Window Glass 8 by 10, &c.
1 chest assorted Looking Glasses.
Several large elegant do.
1500 Demijohns.
50 kegs Pearl Barley.
A few tons Roll Brimstone.
10 kegs Yellow Ochre.
A few bbls. Rosin.
40 tons Russia Hemp.
80 hhds. Hogs Bristles.
2 hhds. Dutch Glue.
20 casks Nails assorted from 3d. to 20d.
16 casks Ironmongery.
8 casks Hoes.
German Steel.
6 hhds. Coffee mills.
Blocking Twine, Tapes, Stone Pickling Pots, &c &c.

February 15. satu&f

THE ANNUAL ELECTION,

For Directors and a Treasurer,

Of the Library Company of Philadelphia,

WILL be held at the Library, in Fifth street, on Monday, the 5th of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when the Treasurer will attend to receive the annual payments.

As there are several shares on which fines are due, the owners of them, or their Representatives, are hereby notified, that they will be forfeited, agreeably to the laws of the company, unless the arrears are paid off on the said 5th day of May, or within ten days after.

By order of the Directors,

BEN. R. MORGAN, *Secretary.*

april 12. w&sa.tE.

A Summer Retreat.

A convenient and Genteel House, situated in Trenton, to be let or sold. Possession will be given the 1st of June next. Enquire of the Printer.

March 25. eo6w.

DESERTED,

FROM the United States Frigate Philadelphia, DAVID DEVINE, by trade a Shoemaker, born in Ireland, 23 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, light complexion and hair.

ALSO,

WATSON LUDLOW, by trade a Shoemaker, born in New Jersey, 33 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark hair and complexion. Whoever will take up said Deserters and deliver them on board the said frigate, shall receive ten dollars reward for each, and reasonable charges.

March 13, 3tawtf.

FOR BRISTOL,

THE SHIP

MANCHESTER,

INTENDED to return an early Fall ship—will take freight if applied for immediately

Thomas Murgatroyd & Sons.

352 Dock Street.

april 17 dtw

CHINA GOODS.

Imported in the ship Jean, Daniel M'Pherson commander, from Canton,

AND FOR SALE,

By JAMES LATIMER, jr.

NANKEENS, white and yellow
Black, blue and colored Luteſtrings
Black and colored Sattins
Mazarine blue do.
Sattin Stripe
Dove colored Shawls
Black and colored Taffetias
Canton Long Cloth
Imperial, Hyſon, Young Hyſon and Souchong } TEAS of the firſt quality.

April 8 dtot.

THIS DAY

WILL be landed at Morton's wharf, from on board the brig Hope, Anderſon, from Jamaica

SUGARS & PIMENTO,

Apply to

MOORE WHARTON,

No. 111, South Water Street.

april 15. d6t.

Just Arrived,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

THE CARGO

OF THE SHIP PHILADELPHIA,

Theodore Bliſs, Commander, from Bengal.

CONSISTING OF

An aſſortment of Piece Goods.
Sugars of the firſt quality,
And 200 qr. cheſts of ſuperior quality Hyſon Teas.

Willings & Francis, and *Thomas & John Clifford.*

March 17 d.

Just Arrived,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

THE CARGO

Of the Ship CANTON,

Richard Dale, Commander, from Canton,

CONSISTING OF

Bohea
Souchong
Hyſon Skin
Young Hyſon
and Hyſon. } TEAS.

White
Yellow } NANKEENS.

Sugar of 1ſt quality.
China Ware.
Caſſia.
Fans.
An aſſortment of Silks.

WILLINGS & FRANCIS,

No. 21, Penn Street.

April 14. d.

IMPORTED

In the Harmony, capt. Kollock from Calcutta,

AND FOR SALE,

By JOHN MILLER, Junr. No. 80, Dock-ſtreet,

Coſſaes
Baftas
Emerties
Guzeenahs
Mamoories
Fine Handkerchiefs
Doreas
Black Perſians
Hyſon Teas
Heavy Pepper } of excellent quality.
Sugar
Block Tin of the beſt kind.

Alſo, by the ship Pennſylvania, from Batavia,

JAVA COFFE & SUGAR.

April 17. dtf

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

ISAAC & EDWARD PENINGTON,

SUGAR REFINERS,

Expired the 1ſt inſtant.

The Buſineſs is now conducted by Edward Pennington who is authorized to ſettle all accounts relative to the ſaid partnerſhip.

ISAAC PENINGTON,
EDWARD PENINGTON.

april 17. ¶dtot

WANTED,

A YOUTH from 12 to 16 years of age, of a tractable and obliging diſpoſition, to attend in a Store—good encouragement will be given. Apply at the office of this paper.

April 17. dtf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

a number of

Journeymen Taylors.

SUCH as are induſtrious and well diſpoſed, will meet with liberal encouragement, by applying to either of the ſubſcribers, at their reſpective places of abode.

James M'Alpin,
Charles C. & J. Watſon,
John Stiley,
James Cummings,
Selby Hickman,
Thomas Harriſon,
Caleb Hughes,
William M'Ilhenney,
Kenneth Jewell,
Benjamin Sharp,
Jacob Thomas
William Aſhby,
Enoch Wright,
Joſeph Wildes,
Benjamin Shaw,
John Webb.

April 14. dtf

Ricketts's Circus, S. Fifth ſtreet.

M. SULLY

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Public that his BENEFIT is fixed for SATURDAY next; when will be exhibited, a great variety of

SINGING,

Horſemanſhip and Tumbling;

ALSO,

An entire new Pantomime, called

HURRY SCURRY;

Or, A TRIP TO GRAY's GARDENS.

Particulars will be expreſſed in the bills.

On this occaſion as on former favors, he relies on the patronage of the Friends and Amateurs of Manly Exerciſes.

☞ Tickets to be had at the Circus, and at No. 24, S. Fourth Street, oppoſite the Indian Queen.

CHINA GOODS.

Imported in the ship New Jerſey, *from Canton, and for sale by Archibald McCall, No. 187 South Second Street,*

White and Yellow Nankeens,
Imperial, Hyſon, Young Hyſon, Hyſon ſkin,
Bohea and Souchong Teas,
Black Sattins and Luteſtrings, Hair Ribbon,
Caſſia, and Rheubarb in cheſts,
Sugar in boxes and bags.

ALSO ON HAND,

A ſmall aſſortment of China ware, and a few Hhds Prime Jamaica Sugers.

April 4. dtf

IMPORTED,

In the ship Jean, Daniel M'Pherson master, from Canton, an Assortment of

CHINA SILKS,

Conſiſting of

Black and coloured Luteſtrings
Black Sattins
Black Senchaws
Black and coloured Sewing Silks
Nankeens, Fans, &c.

Also on hand.

INDIA MUSLINS,

viz.

Guzzeenas
Gurrahs
Coſſas
Baftals, &c.——and
India Bandannas.

FOR SALE BY

ROBERT SMITH & Co.

No. 58, South Front Street.

April 7, d3w

IMPORTED

In the Ship CANTON from China,

Richard Dale, Eſq. Commander,

Yellow Nankeens,
Silks,
Imperial,
Young Hyſon,
Hyſon Skin,
Green and
Souchong } TEAS.

Apply to the ſubſcriber, or at Meſſrs. Willings and Francis's, Penn-ſtreet.

R. WILLING.

April 15. d2w.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of the late houſe of *Irwin & Bryſon*, of Lexington, Kentucky, are hereby informed, that a dividend of ſuch monies of that firm, as have been received by the ſubſcriber, will be made on the twentieth day of April next, among thoſe creditors who ſhall have before that time furniſhed their accounts properly atteſted to

WILSON HUNT.

Acting aſſignee.

March 13. dt20

NOTICE.

ALL Perſons having claims againſt *Richard S. Footman*, ſurviving partner of the houſe of Footman & Co. alſo thoſe having claims againſt the eſtate of *Richard S. Footman*, deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit their accounts, well authenticated; and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid firm are requeſted to make immediate payment to

JOHN M'CLELLEN,

Adminiſtrator to the eſtate of R. S. Footman.

Frankford, April 9. d3ot

THE UNDERSIGNED,

HIS Swediſh Majeſty's Conſul General, and authorized to tranſact the Conſular Buſineſs, for his Majeſty the King of Denmaak in the United States of America, reſiding at Philadelphia,

Hereby gives public Notice,

That in obedience to recent inſtructions received from his government, it is the duty of all Maſters of Swediſh and Daniſh veſſels, before their ſailing from any port in the ſaid States, to call upon him or the Vice Conſul in order to be granted ſuch Certificates for their Cargoes, which the exigency of the ſtate of the Neutral Commerce and the ſeveral Decrees of the Belligerent Powers, render indiſpenſably neceſſary, and, that any Maſter of veſſels belonging to the reſpective nations, or navigating under the protection of their flags, in omitting to take ſuch certificates, will perſonally ſtand reſponſible for the conſequences.

RICHARD SODERSTROM.

Philadelphia, 18th December, 1799.

LANCASTER STAGES.

THE Proprietors of the Philadelphia and Lancaſter line of Stages DISPATCH, return their grateful thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the paſt favors they have received, and inform them that in addition to the regular Line, they are provided with Carriages, ſober and careful drivers, to go through between the City and Borough in two days. Thoſe who prefer this mode of travelling can be accommodated at the Stage Office, ſign of United States Eagle, Market ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Slough, Downing, Dunwoody & Co.

Nov. 30. ¶ 2t—§

THE HEALTH OFFICE

Is removed to No. 141 South Front Street,

Near the Drawbridge.

April 1. d2w

BRITISH

Summary of Politics.

[Concluded from yeſterday's Gazette.]

PRUSSIA.

Here we behold a Monarch placed in the moſt enviable of all ſituations, in a ſituation which enables him, by a proper exertion of his internal reſources, to give to Europe a ſpeedy and a permanent peace. But, with a mind, either warped by the moſt ſelfiſh and unworthy paſſions, or perverted by the infuſion of Jacobin principles, he refuſes to exert the means which Providence has entruſted to him, and obſtinately adheres to the *Philanthropic* reſolution of prolonging to an indefinite period, the troubles of Europe, rather than engage in a war, which, notwithſtanding his *pretext*, could only affect his *army* and his *purſe*. From a diſpoſition thus perverſe, nothing noble, nothing praiſe worthy can be expected. It remains for the page of hiſtory to do juſtice to the crowned aſſociate of regicides, and to appreciate thoſe mean ſubterfuges, which would give to a dereliction of principle, the ſemblance of policy and prudence.

SPAIN.

This country may almoſt be conſidered as a blank in the political map of Europe. The ſovereign is reduced to the loweſt pitch of human degradation, by his cloſe alliance with, and implicit obedience to the aſſaſſins of his family. The blind tool, the paſſive inſtrument, whatever reſources a country, without commerce, relying for ſupport on the produce of its colonies, intercepted by the ſuperior fleets of its enemy, and with a people highly and juſtly diſcontented with the proceedings of the government, may be ſuppoſed to poſſeſs, will be ſubject to the abſolute diſpoſal of the French, whenever it may be their pleaſure to call them forth.

PORTUGAL.

The Portugueſe Government are well diſpoſed to ſecond the operations of the allies, but from the ſituation of that kingdom, it muſt rather be conſidered as likely to diminiſh the general force, by requiring foreign troops to defend it from invaſion, than to afford the ſmalleſt acceſſion of ſtrength to the allies.

THE PRINCES OF GERMANY.

Divided by the unconſtitutional interference of the King of Pruſſia, who, having violated his own allegiance to the head of the empire, ſeeks to gain as many aſſociates in rebellion as he can; weakened by internal diſſentions: and heſitating between a plain ſenſe of duty and falſe conceptions of intereſt; the Germanic empire is rendered incapable of exerting that force, which undivided, and properly directed, would ſuffice to reſiſt the whole power of France.—The ſoundeſt part of the German community is, unqueſtionably, the lower claſſes of people. Theſe entertain a juſt ſenſe of national pride; theſe place a juſt value on national independence. Here, the people ſet an example which, if followed by their ſuperiors, would place the ſafety of their country beyond the reach of danger. They hold the French in abhorrence, and deem no ſacrifice too great for the defeat of their efforts, and the deſtruction of their power.

AUSTRIA.

Any attempt completely to develope the political ſyſtem of the cabinet of Vienna, would only ſerve to expoſe the preſumption of the writer, and afford very little, if any information to the reader. Far are we from acceding to the juſtice of their concluſions, who, having imbibed the prejudices of the old French court, impute every deciſion of the Imperial council, every movement of the Auſtrian army, to the *ambition* of the Houſe of Auſtria. They who could diſcover any trace of *ambition* in the diſgraceful peace impoſed on the Emperor at Campo Formio, the conditions of which tended vaſtly to encreaſe the power of his moſt formidable enemy, and proportionably to diminiſh his own, muſt be in the habit of viewing political events through a very different medium from any which we have been accuſtomed to uſe.

Without diving into the arcana of the Auſtrian cabinet, or without raiſing up for them a ſyſtem to which, like true ſyſtem mongers to make every thing bend, it will, we conceive, be, at once, wiſer and ſafer to judge them by their conduct; and, certain it is, that this affords but too ſtrong ground for cenſure and miſtruſt. The two facts which we formerly noticed relative to the ſecret orders given to the Auſtrian Generals Bellegarde and Kray, to which the latter had the magnanimity to diſobey, ſufficiently characterize the wretched impolicy, and the diſhoneſt duplicity of the Aulic council. But, in how much ſtronger a point of view are theſe diſplayed, when we conſider the ſudden retreat of the Archduke from Switzerland, at the very moment when the arrival of the Ruſſians rendered victory the certain conſequence of a battle, and at the ONLY moment when it could have been attended with material prejudice to the arms of the allies, and have rendered the iſſue of the campaign a matter of doubt?

This event, took place, not after a ſeries of diſappointments calculated to diſcourage the troops, and to fill their leaders with diſmay, but after a ſucceſſion of victories, for their rapidity, extent, and importance, unequalled in the annals of war!—after all the ſtrong fortreſſes of Italy (which had coſt the French ſo much time and ſo much labor to ſubdue) had been recovered in the ſhort ſpace of ſix months (with a ſingle exception,) and the enemy diſpoſſeſſed of all their ſtrong holds, and driven back to the very frontiers of their own territory! Such conduct is ſo truly incompatible with all the known principles of human action, is ſo hoſtile to the real intereſts of the Emperor, and is at the ſame time, ſo irreconcileable with the imputed ambition of the houſe of Auſtria, the gratification of which, if it really exiſts, muſt depend not on defeat, but on a ſucceſſion of victories, that we ſhall not enter into a fruitleſs ſearch after its motive. Whatever be the *cauſe*, the *effect* muſt be deplored. It tends to excite diffidence and to create diſguſt.

Previous to this extraordinary event, the conduct of Auſtria had been uniform conſiſtent, and, in ſome reſpects, magnanimous. While forſaken by her continental allies, ſhe for ſome time, ſupported, alone, the conteſt with France; and, during the preſent campaign her exertions, in every quarter, were ſuch as to leave no doubt of the ſincerity of her profeſſions. She had every reaſon to be ſatisfied with the conduct of her Ruſſian Allies, to the invincible courage and matchleſs ſkill of whoſe commander ſhe was indebted for the recovery of Italy. The ſudden change in her ſyſtem, then, appears the more extraordinary; while the treatment, which the Ruſſians have received, at her hands, in return for their ſervices, convicts her of the baſeſt ingratitude.

Thus we ſee this formidable power, with encreaſed reſources, and additional means, for continuing the war with the faireſt proſpect of ſucceſs, evince a diſpoſition ſo perverſe, as to baffle every attempt to aſcertain the line of conduct which ſhe means henceforth to purſue. If it be her intention to ſue for peace, ſhe will, no doubt, endeavor to obtain it, by the ſacrifice of the Auſtrian Netherlands, to the extenſion of her territory in Italy. If her offers be rejected, or if ſhe reſolve on purſuing the war without any previous attempt to conclude a peace, ſhe will, probably be induced to render her conduct more conformable with the juſt and upright views of her Ruſſian ally, and to declare her adherence to the principles advanced in the public declaration of the Emperor Paul.

FRANCE.

When we lately adverted to the laſt revolution in the government of this devoted country, we obſerved, that we ſhould be led to conſider it in a different point of view from any which it had been hitherto contemplated by public writers, and we expreſſed a hope at the ſame time, that we ſhould, in the courſe of another month, be enabled to acquire more ſolid data on which to build our opinion of this important event. —Theſe data however, are ſtill to be obtained. The difference to which we alluded reſpects chiefly the *Anti-Jacobinical* and *Royaliſt* tendency, which many of our periodical writers have diſcovered in the deſtruction of the directorial tyranny. But who are the doughty *Anti Jacobins* that have ſo ſuddenly ſtarted up in the centre of Republican France? *Sieyes* the notorious regicide, who, in deriſion of his more ſqueamiſh brethern, who were *then* not quite ſo callous to ſhame as to ſanction the commiſſion of murder, without aſſigning ſome *pretext* for their conduct, proclaimed his pre-eminence in wickedneſs by conſigning his ſovereign to the ſcaffold—"*without a phraſe;*" and *Buonaparte*, the Jacobin regenerator of the habitable globe!—To ſuch men inſanity itſelf could alone impute the *deſign* of promoting any change favourable to the reſtoration of Royalty. Whether the late change has a *tendency* to produce ſuch reſtoration, is indeed another queſtion; but, one the ſolution of which appears to us equally eaſy.

They who conſider it as having ſuch a tendency appear to have founded their opinion on the glaring violation which it diſplays of the fundamental principle of all democratical ſyſtems which have ſucceeded each other for the laſt ten years—*the ſovereignty of the people*, and its inſeperable companion, *equality*. This it is contended, is a grand point gained; becauſe, the people convinced, that this boaſted ſovereignty is a mere phantom of the imagination, which never had, and never can have, a real exiſtence; and ſeeing this truth virtually acknowledged by the very men who had, with equal zeal and energy, raiſed up this phantom, and pretended to worſhip it as a national divinity, will become reconciled to more reaſonable and more practical principles of government, and ſo be prepared by degrees, for the reception of their lawful ſovereign. But ſurely the fallacy of this argument might be diſcovered in the acknowledged tendency to approximation in extremes of every kind. With the worſt features of democracy inceſſantly expoſed to their view; with daily experience of the numberleſs calamities reſulting from the eſtabliſhment of a government which they were taught to conſider as founded on the impreſcriptible rights of the people; perpetually ſubject to arbitrary attacks on property and perſonal freedom; and finding the theoretical aſſertion of their boaſted ſovereignty only immerging them deeper and deeper in practical ſlavery; the inhabitants of France, ſo paſſied with terror, and ſo weighed down with oppreſſion, muſt neceſſarily, have been anxious for a change, and have ſighed for the reſtoration of monarchy, as a ſyſtem, the moſt hoſtile to that from which all their miſeries had proceeded. But when they ſee the odious fabric overturned, by the very artificers who had been employed in conſtructing it; when they hear aſſigned, as motives for its deſtruction, its total inadequacy to all the purpoſes for which it had been formed: When they hear theſe truths proclaimed, to which they can bear moſt ſorrowful teſtimony, that its vices were radical, that inſtead of producing happineſs and freedom it has only yielded wretchedneſs and ſlavery: When they are told alſo, that in the erection of the new fabric, all theſe defects ſhall be ſtudiouſly avoided; that profiting by experience, the artificers will form it of ſolid and durable materials; in ſhort, that their rights ſhall be reſpected, their perſons and property ſecured from violence, and their happineſs conſulted; and, when they ſee theſe profeſſions accompanied by the actual repeal of two or three moſt oppreſſive laws, will they not be diſpoſed to exult in the change; will they not be led to compare their preſent, with their late ſituatiou, as the objects by which their ſenſes are more immediately affected, without looking farther back; and will they not, by this natural acquieſcence in a ſtate of comparative comfort, gradually habituate themſelves to the exiſtence of the preſent order of things, until even the deſire of a farther change, from the exertions that will be neceſſary to accomp iſh it, ſhall be extinguiſhed? In reaſoning upon this ſubject, it is neceſſary to take two things into conſideration; firſt, that there exiſts not in France any thing like what is termed the *public mind*, every feeling of that kind having long ſince been deſtroyed: and ſecondly, that we ſhould argue, not from a conviction of what men, placed in ſuch ſituation, *ought to d*, but what, from knowledge of their character and of their paſt conduct, it appears probable that Frenchmen ſo ſitua ed *will do*. If then our concluſion be right, that the laſt revolution has not made any impreſſion on the minds of the great maſs of the people of France, favourable to the reſtoration of royalty, it remains to be conſidered, whether it gives any advantage to the active partiſans of royalty which they did not poſſeſs under the dir ctorial ſyſtem? The reverſe of this propoſition appears to us naturally to flow from the brief obſervations whi h we have already ſuggeſted on the ſubject. It will not be denied, that the proſpect of ſucceſs enjoyed by any party in oppoſition to the exiſting government muſt be in proportion to the non acquieſcence of the great body of the people, and to the weakneſs of the government itſelf.

On the former of theſe two grounds of encouragement, if our reaſoning be juſt, little hopes can be repoſed; and the latter ſeems to us to be ſtill more hopeleſs. The reduction of five directors to three Conſuls, and the ſubſtitution of mere paſſive tranſitory committees, which a breath may annihilate, for active permanent legiſlative bodies, which nothing ſhort of a revolution could deſtroy, together with the mode by which this change was effected, have given to the new government that powerful means of ſtrength which ever reſults from *a concentration of powers*. All the intermediate checks and controuls which weakened the authority, without correcting the tyranny of the Directory, have been removed, and the whole civil and military power of the ſtate is now abſolutely veſted in two individuals, who have riſqued too much in obtaining it, to neglect any of the means which may conduce to its preſervation. Theſe men have too much ſagacity, not to perceive the neceſſity of reconciling every deſcription of Frenchmen to their government; and if a ſyſtem of *partial* lenity and moderation ſhould prove inadequate to the attainment of this end, we ſhould not be at all ſurprized, if they were ultimately to recall the whole body of emigrants, and make ſuch regulations reſpecting their ancient property as the exiſting circumſtances of the country would admit. The confined limits of our publication neceſſarily prevent us from entering at large into all reflections which have ſuggeſted themſelves to our minds on this intereſting topic. But the general reſult of our examination is briefly this:—that the nearer the government of France is made to approach to monarchy in point of form and effect, the further will it be removed from it in point of fact.

Here we have only conſidered the probable effects of this revolution on the internal ſtate of the country, as it reſpects the re-eſtabliſhment of royalty. As it tends materially to ſtrengthen the hands of government, it will of courſe, increaſe their means of repreſſing any efforts which their brother Jacobins may make to ſubvert their authority.

The ſame motives which will lead the conſuls to conſult the ſenſe of the people will, in all probability, urge them to make propoſitions for peace to *ſome* of the belligerent powers. But whether they will make any ſerious attempt to obtain a peace, muſt depend entirely on their own conviction of the continued neceſſity of war for the exiſtence of the republic; and their ſincerity may fairly be deduced from the nature of their propoſitions, whenever they may be made. If they continue the war, the poſſeſſion of abſolute power will enable them to purſue it with greater vigor than they have lately diſplayed. But the grand difficulty which they will have to encounter, both in their military operations and in their domeſtic arrangement, is the deranged ſtate of their finances. This Sir F. D'Ivernois always truly ſtated to be the ſtumbling block of the republic, and this, if the allies prove true to themſelves, is the rock on which the republic will, ultimately ſplit. The conſuls will, no doubt, make the greateſt exertions to augment their army on the Rhine, in the hope of enabling it to croſs that river, and to eſtabliſh its winter quarters in Germany. Unable to provide their troops with pay and ſubſiſtence for any length of time, they muſt make them live on the plunder of foreign countries, or they muſt ceaſe to act. Even the money that will be requiſite for the ordinary expences of the government, will, it is conceived, neceſſitate exactions that muſt materially interfere with the conciliatory ſyſtem of the conſuls; while the difficulty of recruiting the army will compel them to have recourſe to thoſe arbitrary requiſitions which conſtituted the moſt of us, the moſt diſguſting feature, of the government which they have aboliſhed. If the allies do but ſucceed in confining the French armies within the limits of their own territory,

during the winter, they will have gained an important advantage.

As to the immediate causes of this strange revolution, accounts vary so materially that it is scarcely possible to trace them with tolerable accuracy. It appears to us, that Sieyes, in his diplomatic retreat at Berlin, had long since appreciated the defects in the republican system, and resolved, whenever an opportunity should occur, to establish a more effective and apparently, less objectionable government. With this view he accepted an ostensible and responsible situation which he had invariably refused before, not doubting, from his knowledge of the men who were associated with him in the directory, that he should speedily acquire that complete ascendancy that would enable him to carry into execution his favorite plan of reform. He very soon, however, perceived his mistake; the active jacobins prevailed; every minister he proposed was rejected; and he constantly found himself, in all leading questions, in a minority. This neither suited his disposition nor squared views. But he had no other means of bringing his plan to succeed—unless he could engage in his interest some person who had an entire influence over the army. We have been assured, that this consideration led him to dispatch orders to Egypt for the return of Buonaparte, though of course he was too cautious to apprize the Corsican marauder of the scheme in the execution of which he meant to employ him. Meanwhile if our information be correct (though we beg to be understood as not vouching for the authenticity of these facts) Barras, who had played a distinguished part in all preceding revolutions, suspecting probably, that Sieyes had some project in view, resolved to anticipate him, and absolutely formed a plan for the restoration of monarchy. This plan however, was discovered, and it was then perhaps, that in order to avert the vengeance which awaited him, and farther to court the protection of Buonaparte, that Barras proposed to place the crown on *his* head. That a similar proposition was made we learn from one of Buonaparte's own declarations—how it was received we may collect from his conduct and from the subsequent retreat of Barras from the field of politics.

On Buonaparte's arrival at Paris, Sieyes first unfolded himself; a plan so gratifying to the vanity and ambition of the former could not fail to meet his approbation—it was accordingly resolved on, and a few hours sufficed to destroy a constitution, which every man in the country had solemnly sworn to maintain inviolate, and among the rest the very troops who were the active instruments of its destruction. It is impossible to contemplate the varied events of the French revolution without shuddering at the extreme moral turpitude of the people, as evinced in their sovereign contempt of the sacred obligation of an oath. And in this respect, and indeed in every other, the troops have an indisputable claim to pre-eminence in profligacy, for they have not only been the first to violate oaths themselves, but have employed the terror of their arms to impel their countrymen to the commission of perjury. History scarcely exhibits an example of such systematic wickedness as has marked the conduct of the French army. When they became traitors to their sovereign and shook off their allegiance to him, they seem to have shaken off all respect for religion, and moral feeling. And yet these were the men whom Mr. Fox did no blush to panegyrize in the British House of Commons!

The Executive Directory had a perfect knowledge of the Jacobin character, and if Sieyes and Buonaparte had sate for the following picture, drawn in the month of March last, the likeness could not have been more striking. "Nothing can bring back to reason those perfidious or infane men who laugh at the most solemn engagements. They are ambitious, and attempt by every method, to possess themselves once of the bloody sceptre of despotism. They are stung with remorse and dread to be consigned to punishment in every place where do not predominate."

In the course of this revolution, as in every preceding revolution, the French republicans have displayed extreme ingratitude to their friends and supporters in this country—by giving the most unequivocal contradiction to all their assertions and their arguments respecting the practicability and safety of concluding a peace with the Directory. On this subject the testimony of Boulay de la Meurthe, one of the most intelligent of the French legislators, will be deemed decisive. In his speech, at the last nocturnal meeting of the old councils at St. Cloud, he made the following declaration.

"Since the establishment of the constitutional system, our principles and our public characters have been still less fixed, have offered still less security, than under the revolutionary system. The continuance of the war is chiefly owing to the want of a wise, fixed, and truly republican system of diplomacy among ourselves. If we wished to establish such a system and to conclude treaties of peace, what security would there be for their observance, in the prefent state of our political organization?

"Previous to the 18th of Fructidor, the government exhibited to foreign powers every symptom of a precarious existence, and they accordingly refused to treat with it. After that great event, the whole power of the State being centered in the Directory, treaties of peace were speedily broken; the Directory, after having stricken terror into all Europe and destroyed at their pleasure, a number of governments incapable either of carrying on the war or of making a peace, were overturned with a breath on the 30th of Prairial.

"Thus judging only from notorious facts, the French government must be considered as having nothing fixed, either in respect of men or things."

We take leave to recommend an attentive perusal of this speech to the Marquis of Lansdowne who in a debate last year, did not hesitate to stake his salvation on the truth of his assertion, that "Great Britain had refused the French reasonable terms of peace, which they certainly were anxious to obtain; and from his own knowledge, it was clear to him as noon day, advantageous terms of peace might have been obtained in 1793 and 1794, and he saw no reason why they might not be obtained even now."

We have yet had no opportunity of examining with attention the new French constitution of citizen Sieyes. As far as we can judge from the rude outline which we have seen, it is the most fantastical of all the systems which the heads of these fantastical constitution mongers have yet produced. The two circumstances which have appeared to us the most remarkable in this business are—1. That the great architect himself still shrinks from the acceptance of any ostensible and responsible situation, contenting himself with a snug niche in his new Republican conservatory, whence he may distribute to his Jacobin pupils according to their deserts, suitable portions of his revolutionary *bon*;——and 2. That the two secondary consuls who are to act as the Privy Council of the great consul (or Monarch) Buonaparte, on giving their advice and assent to all public deeds, appear to be wholly exempt from the responsibility which ought to attach to such situations, while the ministers are made responsible for all the measures of the Executive government though totally excluded from all kind of concern in their preparation or formation. In any other country than France it would be very difficult to find men who would accept the office of minister under such circumstances. The only symptom of permanence which we can at present descry in this arrangement, is in the duration of the monarchial power assigned to Buonaparte.—Strange vicissitude of human events!—We have lived to see a king of Corsica confined for debt in a British prison—and an obscure Corsican adventurer invested with supreme power, in the antient kingdom of France!

Though we have here exhibited but a very brief outline of the state of Foreign Politics, the subject has carried us so far beyond our prescribed bounds as to render it impracticable to enter into any consideration of the political state of Great Britain. Fortunately on this topic our readers are as well informed as ourselves, and the omission therefore is but of little consequence. We are confident that no friend to his country can look back on the public measures of the government during the present year, without heartfelt satisfaction at the zeal and ability with which they have provided for the safety, guarded the interests and supported the dignity of the nation. If we have to regret the failure of the Dutch expedition in its main object, we have nevertheless the consolation to know that it was undertaken on a principle that reflects lustre on the national character; that the capture of the Batavian fleet was an object of national importance; and that to judge of the wisdom of an enterprize from its issue, is to confound every rule of judgment, and every principle of justice.

Anti-Jacobin Review and Magazine,
December 23, 1799.

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Ossians Poems, 3 vols 18mo
Letters of Junius, 2 vols 18mo elegant plates
Amusing Recreations, 18mo
Bayes's edition of the Bible, 12mo in morocco,
Officers Manual, with 60 elegant engravings,
Anti Jacobin Review,
Buonaparte's Letters, 2 vols,
Ramel's Narrative,
Carnot's Reply.
april 19 2t.

Just Published, and to be Sold,
(Price 25 Cent,)
By ZACHARIAH POULSON, Junr.
No. 106, Chesnut Street,
AN ANALYSIS
OF
The Report of the Committee
OF THE
VIRGINIA ASSEMBLY,
ON THE
Proceedings of sundry of the other States,
IN
ANSWER TO THEIR RESOLUTIONS.
BY ALEXANDER ADDISON.

The said Poulson has now in the press, and speedily will be published,
REPORTS OF CASES,
Argued and determined in the High Court of Admiralty;
Commencing with the Judgments of the Right Hon. Sir William Scott, Michaelmas term 1798.
By Christopher Robinson, L. L. D. Advocate.
VOL. I.—PART I.
April 19. 2aw3w

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 19.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE seat of Government being about to be transferred to the City of Washington, and certain arrangements on the part of the Subscriber, consequent thereupon, having been concluded, he offers for sale, his Printing Establishment in Philadelphia, with all the stock of materials, &c. including the right and title to the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Desirous not less that the task of conducting this paper should be devolved upon one who will advocate the great interests which it has hitherto been endeavored therein to maintain, than that it should be continued in all that importance and dignity, as a vehicle of political information, which it has hitherto preserved, I have determined to receive proposals for the purchase of the Establishment until the middle of next month.

To an eligible character, the terms will be made sufficiently liberal—provided good security can be given: though while a due regard to my personal interest forbids me to make any *exclusive* proposition, I need not say how much I should prefer to devolve the paper upon any other character than a Jacobin or a True-American.

Any person already possessed of a Printing Office, may buy the establishment without the Printing materials.

All propositions on this subject must be from *principals* and all letters post paid.

It is not without a degree of regret, that I resolve to cease my labors in this wonted direction. But other objects of greater interest demand that I abandon this; and in fact forbid me to restrain myself any longer from executing an intention, which I signified now more than a year since, and which I then postponed only from considerations of a public nature.

Any person resolving to close with these propositions, will undoubtedly satisfy himself fully in regard to every material point connected with the situation. For this purpose, I will communicate freely and impartially, every information in my possession, and my books shall be free to the inspection of the purchaser. It will appear that the establishment is a flourishing and increasing one.

J. W. FENNO.

SENATOR PINCKNEY'S *FALL.*

"Oh what a Fall was there my Countrymen."

IT is with the most heart-felt concern that we inform the public that late on Friday evening "this mirror of virtue" this "Colossal Republican" who is a great searcher after *Natural Curiosities*, on his return home from one of his evening investigations and unfortunately being too intent *on public affairs* stepped into an open cellar door, by which 'tis said he dislocated his shoulder and is otherwise much bruised. He now lies ill of the said effects of his false step at his Highness's Lodgings in this city, attended by several surgeons and physicians of eminence——Oh! Oh!!! Oh!!!

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia.

ARRIVED.

		days
Brig Los Amigos,	Warren,	C. Francois, 19
Friendship,	Former,	Archangel [via Norfolk.
Susannah,	Snell,	Havanna 19
Schr. Friendship,	Delathere,	Falmouth, Jamaica. 20
Godfrey	Atkinson,	Martinico. 24
Gov. Clinton,	Winslow,	Havanna. 19
Paragon,	Loud,	New-York. 4

CLEARED.

Ship Farmer,	Gibson,	Hamburgh.
Thomas	Wilson, Gwinn,	Liverpool.
Brig Polly;	Makins,	Laguira.
Margaretta,	Cox,	Surrinam
Sally,	Davidson,	Curracoa.
Schr. Philadelphia,	Selby,	Nassau.
Andrew M'Gregg,		Teneriffe.
Eutaw,	Ennis,	P. Republican.

Brig Los Amigos, Warren, prize to the United States schooner Experiment, Maley, sailed from Cape Francois the 29th March, in company with the

Ship Hope, Edmondson for	Philadelphia
Brig Amiable Adele, Odlin,	do.
Mary, Tarris,	do.

The latter vessel sprung a leak, and anchored under the lee of Mayaguane—Parted from them shortly afterwards.

Left at Cape Francois, among several American vessels the Brig Ann, Gildee, and sloop Sea Flower, of Philadelphia—Came into the Capes on Thursday last, saw two inward bound brigs, names, &c. unknown.

Schooner Godfree, Atkinson, sailed from Martinique the 25th March in company with several vessels, under convoy of the British sloop of war Fly.—The schooner Phœnix, for this port, was in the fleet.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 19.

Six per Cent.	16/5	
Three per Cent.	10/	
Deferred 6 per Cent.	15/8	
8 per Cent Stock	5½	
BANK United States,	20	adv.
—— Pennsylvania,	21	
—— North America,	50	

Insurance comp. N. A. shares 5 per cent. below par.
—— Pennsylvania, shares, 24 per cent. adv.
East-India Company of N. A. 6 per cent advance
Land Warrants, 32 dolls. per 100 acres.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

London,	75 at 30 days
	70 & 72½ at 60 à 90 days
Amsterdam,	35 a40 à-100 per florin
Hamburgh	30 23 à-100 per Mark Banco.

By this Day's Mail.

Foreign Intelligence.

Latest from Europe.

BOSTON, April, 14.

Yesterday arrived here, the ship John Adams, capt. Tolman, in 54 days from Liverpool;—By her we have received London papers to Feb. 13th, which, though several days later than before come to hand; contained nothing of great importance.

In the *British House of Lords*, on the 12th Feb. Lord Holland, after a very long speech, in which he highly censurred the preparatory proceedings of the British Ministers, in the late expedition to Holland, moved, for a committee of the whole to inquire into the causes of its failure. This motion was negatived, after a short debate.

For it,	6
Against it,	69

In the course of the observations made on this subject, it appears, that the whole number of troops employed in the Dutch expedition, was 45,000; and that only 800 of the British were killed in the course of it.—Lord Mulgrave, said, it was a question of climate, wind, and weather; and that, to those alone were to be attributed the failure of the expedition.

On the same day, the army and navy supplies were granted in the House of Commons.—The whole number of the army voted, was 192,000, which is 32,000 less than that voted the last year; although the standing army is thereby augmented to 40,000.

The subject of the Legislative Union of Ireland with Great-Britain, was laid before the Irish Parliament, the 6th of February; by a Message from the Lord Lieutenant. The union is to take place in Jan. 1801, and the two Kingdoms, after that period are to bear the name of the *United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.* This message it was moved should be taken into consideration; and a debate ensued; when on a division, the numbers stood—Ayes 158—Noes 115—Majority, 43, in favor of the Union.

It appears probable that the High Consul of France, is in treaty with the Sublime Porte; for we find by a Paris article, that the Turkish Ambassador at Paris, had conferred with Mr. Talleyrand, after the recept of dispatches from Constantinople, and afterwards had dined with Buonaparte.

Mr. Pitt has given notice he shall require a loan of 21,000,000l. sterling.

The Loire frigate, has captured a French frigate of 40 guns, after a smart action.

The King of Prussia equally resists the persuasions of France, as the threats of Russia, to urge him to relinquish his neutrality.

The Hetty, Meale, from New-York, is taken by the French, and carried into St. Andero. Lloyd's list Feb. 11.

The English channel fleet under Sir Allan Gardner, was at sea, Feb. 8.

A report was current at Liverpool, at the time of the sailing of the John Adams, that the American Envoys to France, had arrived at Paris; had been cordially received; and that in consequence, orders had been issued for the relief of all the Americans confined in France. This Liverpool report is intirely groundless. Our Envoys were at Burgos in Spain, on the 10th February; which is 770 miles from Paris. Having stated this geographical fact, we need give no other reason for contradicting the article. We have no doubt, as a preparitory measure, the French Consul has set our prisoners at liberty.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, April 17.

Mr. Speaker laid before the house a letter from the Treasurer of the United States, inclosing his account for the last year.

Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Rutledge moved that when the house adjourn, it adjourn till Monday; which was carried, ayes 46: And on motion of Mr. Nicholas, the meeting of the house in future, was ordered to commence at ten o'clock.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill to provide for the removal and accommodation of the government of the United States, were referred to a Select committee. The amendments to the bill for the better government of the Navy of the United States, and to the bill fixing the compensation of the pay-master general and the assistant to the adjutant general were concurred in by the house.

Mr. Nicholson called for the order of the day on the bill prescribing the mode of deciding disputed elections of President and Vice President of the United States.

Mr. Harper moved that it be postponed till Monday.

Mr. Nicholson, after expressing his abhorrence of the principles contained in the bill, then moved that it be postponed till the first Monday in December next.

Messrs. Harper, Dana, Rutledge and Marshall, opposed this motion; and Messrs. S. Smith, Gallatin, Randolph, Nicholson and Nicholas, supported it.

The question was taken, Yeas 48 Nays 52.

Mr. Harper's motion for postponement till Monday, was then agreed to, ayes 54.

The bill to continue in force an act laying an additional duty on salt, imported into the United States, was taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Rutledge in the chair; when

Mr. S. Smith, with a view to make the tax perpetual, and the easier to be increased if necessary hereafter, moved to strike out that part of the bill which limits its duration to ten years.

This motion caused a long debate, and was finally negatived, ayes 40, noes 48.

Mr. Macon then moved to limit the operation of the law to two years, instead of ten, as the bill contemplates: which was also negatived, ayes 44, noes 47. The committee then rose, and

Mr. Randolph renewed the motion for inserting two years; which was negatived.

The bill was then ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, their Secretary, notifying that the Senate have passed the bill to fix the rank and pay of the commanding officer of the Marine Corps; and also the resolution sent from this house, authorising the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, to close the present session by adjourning their respective houses on the first Monday in May next; with an amendment.

The Senate proposed to strike out first and insert second, which was concurred in by the house.

Mr. Marshall brought in a bill to authorize the allowance of a credit to William Tazewell, and also a bill to authorize the issuing of certain patents; which were respectively read and committed for Monday.

Mr. D. Foster, from the committee of claims, made an unfavourable report on the petition of Oliver Pollock, which was committed to a committee of the whole house.

Adjourned.

Extract of a letter from the American Consul at Liverpool, dated February 8, 1800.

"Wheat is still rising and may now be quoted at 22s. per. 70lbs."

NEW THEATRE.

Mr. Warren's Benefit.

THIS EVENING, APRIL 19,
Will be presented, (for the first time this season) Shakespeare's Historical Play, called
THE FIRST PART OF
HENRY THE FOURTH;
Or, The Humours of Sir John Falstaff.

King Henry, Mr L'Estrange—Prince of Wales, Mr Wignell—Prince John of Lancaster, Miss Arnold—Worcester, Mr Cain—Northumberland, Mr Darley—Hotspur, Mr Cooper—Sir Richard Vernon, Mr. Wood—Sir John Falstaff, Mr Warren—Poins, Mr Bernard—Bardolph, Mr. Milbourne—Francis, Mr. Blissett.

Lady Percy, (for that night only) Mrs Merry—Hostess Quickly, Mrs Francis.

After the Play a Recitation of
THE WATER BOTTLE;
Or, the Miraculous Cure.
(By Mr Bernard)

To which will be added, a Farce, in 2 acts, never performed in America, called
TONY LUMPKIN IN TOWN.
[*Written by O'Keeffe.*]

Mr Jonquil, Mr Wood—Tony Lumpkin, Mr. Hopkins—Pulville, Mr Blissett—Diggory, Mr Francis—Footman, Master L'Estrange

Mrs Jonquil, Mrs Francis—Lavander, Mrs Snowden.

Mr. Francis's Benefit.

On Monday the 21st of April, 1800,
Will be presented, a celebrated Tragedy, (never acted here) called
KING JOHN.
[*Written by Shakespeare.*]

King John, Mr. Cooper.
Salisbury, Mr. Cain.
Hubert, Mr. Warren.
Falconbridge, Mr. Bernard.
Philip, (King of France) Mr. Wignell.
Dauphin, Mr. Wood.
Constance, Mrs. Merry.

After which, for that night only, a Pantomimical Entertainment, called
HARLEQUIN FREE MASON.
WITH
A new Masonic Overture,
Composed by Brother RE NAGLE.

Ghost of Hiram Abiff, (with songs) Mr. Darley.
Clown, Mr. Blissett.
Harlequin, Mr. Francis.
Columbine, (for that night only) Mrs. Francis.

In the course of the Pantomime,
WILL BE SEEN.
The Haunt of Hiram Abiff,
A view of the river Delaware—the frigates United States and Philadelphia, lying at anchor.
The Tinker's Bridge, or a new way up stairs.
The magic Candlesticks.
The Conjuring Chest.
The Changeable Cottage.
The Miraculous Elephant.
The Cave of Nice.
With numberless other surprizing transformations.

Preceding the Pantomime, Mrs. Francis will speak
AN OCCASIONAL ADDRESS,
In the character of Columbine.

The whole to conclude with, a grand
Masonic Procession and Chorus in the Temple of Solomon.

☞ Tickets to be had of Brother Francis, No. 70, North Eighth Street.

Box, one Dollar, Pit, three quarters of a dollar, and Gallery half a dollar.

☞ *Mrs. Morris's Night will be on Wednesday next.*

VIVAT RESPUBLICA.

NOTICE.

☞ THE Members of the Society of the Sons of *St. George*, established at Philadelphia, for the Advice and Assistance of Englishmen in Distress, are requested to attend an anniversary meeting of the said Society, at the City Tavern, on Wednesday the 23d day of April, at 2 o'Clock in the afternoon,

GEO. DAVIS, *Sec'ry.*

Several members are to be ballotted for—Dinner to be on table at 4 o'clock.

April 16. dt23d

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE TRACT OF

LAND,

LYING on the Potomac River, county of Northumberland, state of Virginia; containing about 1400 acres—its situation is equal to any other in the Northern Neck, remarkable for every kind of wild fowl, oysters, fish and crab, and none better for health. It is about the same distance from Baltimore, Alexandria and Norfolk, and not more than one days sail from either. There are three improved plantations with dwelling houses, the one known by the name of Exeter Lodge, formerly the residence of col. John Gordon, is an elegant two story brick house, with four rooms on a floor, and a passage sixteen feet wide.

The other two are commodious and conveniently fitted, with good and suitable out houses, at one of which John Murphy, Esq. (now of Westmoreland county) lived several years; on this farm there is a good grist mill, with water sufficient to turn any number of stones; also convenient store houses and granaries on a public road, well situated for a country store. On each of those places there are fine apple and peach orchards. The greater proportion of the land is of the first quality, and near the half of the whole heavily timbered. The terms may be known by applying to Wm. P. Tebbs Baltimore, Fouihee G. Tebbs, esq. of Richmond county, Virginia, or to Thomas Murgatroyd and Sons, Philadelphia.

Feb. 5—14. 3taw

TERMS

Of Richard Folwell, in Philadelphia,

FOR SUBSCRIBING TO THE

JOURNALS OF CONGRESS,

From the commencement

Of the American War, in 1774, to the present time,

INCLUDING

The Reports of Heads of Departments, of Committees, and other Official and Private Papers of that Body, now first permitted to be made public.

TERMS.

THE work will be printed on a fine paper, and a new neat tipe, in large octave.

Each volume will contain above 500 pages neatly bound and lettered.

Uniformity in size, paper, and binding, will be observed throughout the work; so that, while the subscribers become possessed of a valuable record, an ornament may be added to their libraries.

The price to subscribers will be 2 dolls. 75 cts. per volume, in boards, and 3 dolls. whole bound, but, as the publisher does not intend to print manmore than the number subscribed for, a considerable rise on the price may be expected to non-subscribers.

Each volume will contain about one third less of letter-press than the original edition; but, as the publisher is not yet enabled to determine the extent of the Private Journals, which he may be allowed to make public, he cannot ascertain the number of volumes which will comprise the work.

☞ *Payments to be made on delivery of each volume.*

Subscribers will have it at their option, either to subscribe for the whole of the Journals, up to the present time, or to those only of the Old Congress' prior to the organization of the Federal Government.

IN all countries, the proceedings in the commencement of their governments, are lost in darkness and obscurity, owing to a carelessness, in the succeeding generation, to preserve the public records, and the attention of the nation, in these rude ages, being called off from their domestic concerns, to engage in wars and conquest. Of what infinite value would the laws of Alfred be, had they been transmitted to our days? Time, that destroys every thing, enhances the value of well authenticated public records, and renders them almost inestimable. It is hoped, that Americans will, therefore, chearfully contribute their assistance in transmitting to posterity the labours of their ancestors—founders of the Columbian nation.

*** The work will certainly be advanced with expedition and promptitude. The following will show the support it has already acquired:

" *Philadelphia, June 15, 1798.*

" To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

" The MEMORIAL of the Subscribers, Citizens, &c. of Philadelphia,

" *Respectfully sheweth,*

" That having, in our respective avocations, frequent occasions to recur to the Journals of Congress, we experience inconvenience by the scarcity of them: That we understand that Richard Folwell, printer, of Philadelphia, has had it in contemplation to print that public record; and that he hath obtained partial countenance from many individuals; but that he has delayed prosecuting the work, in expectation of encouragement from government, that may adequately indemnify him. We, therefore, respectfully solicit, as the publication is necessary to be dissemminated among public bodies, that Congress will, in their wisdom render him such additional encouragement, to that which he has obtained from private individuals, as to enable him to proceed with the work, so that your Memorialists may be enabled to purchase copies of that record for themselves.

Thomas M'Kean, John D. Coxe, Charles Heatly, Samson Levy, T. Rose, Wm. Moore Smith, John Read jun. William Tilghman, John F. Mifflin, Joseph B. M'Kean, John Beckly, W. Sergeant, John Thompson, Jared Ingersoll, Jasper Moylan, William Rawle, J. Thomas, William Levis, James Gibson, M. Keppele, Moses Levy, Robert Porter, George Davis, John Hallowell, James Oldden, Walter Franklin, James Milnor, John C. Wells John L. Leib, Alexander J. Dallas, Joseph Reed, Thomas Willing, Samuel M. Fox, John Nixon, Robert Waln Robert H. Dunkin, John Ewing, Jun. Edward Pennington, Hilary Baker, William Nichols, William Young, Robert Campbell Septimus, Claypoole James Crukshank, Mathew Carey, Henry K. Helmuth, Peter De Haven, John Dunlap, Edward Shoemaker, John R. Smith, William Hall, David C. Claypoole, Thomas Armstrong, Samuel H. Smith.

" True copy from the original Memorial, presented to the House of Representatives of the United States, on Monday, the 18th of June 1798:

" WILLIAM LAMBERT, for

" JONATHAN W. CONDY, CLERK."

" RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, be authorised and directed, to subscribe, on such terms as they may deem eligible, for the use of the Senate and House of Representatives, for four hundred Copies of the Journals of Congress, which are proposed to be published by Richard Folwell and such number of copies of deficient volumes of the sets now in print, as may be necessary to complete the same.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES ROSS,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Approved, March 2d, 1799.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

may 20. 12awtf

PROPOSALS,

FOR CARRYING

The Mails of the United States,

On the following Post Roads,

Will be received at the General Post Office, Philadelphia, until the 10th day of July next.

1. FROM Portsmouth, by Hamptonfalls, Newburyport, Ipswich, Beverley, Salem and Lynn to Boston, three times a week.

From April 15 to October 15.

Leave Portsmouth every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 A. M. and arrive at Boston the same days by 6 P. M. *Returning*, leave Boston every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 A. M and arrive at Portsmouth the same days by 6 P. M.

From October 15 to April 15.

Leave Portsmouth every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 P. M. and arrive at Boston on the following days, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday at 6 P. M. *Returning*, leave Boston every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Portsmouth the next days, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A. M.

2. From Boston by Worcester, Brookfield, Springfield, Suffield, Hartford, Wetherafield, Middletown, Durham, Wallingford, New-Haven, Milford, Stratford, Fairfield, Norwalk, Stamford, New Rochelle, East Chester and Haerlem to New-York, three times a week.

From April 15 to October 15.

Leave Boston every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11 A M. arrive at Worcester by 6 P M. Leave Worcester every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 A M. Arrive at Brookfield by 10 A M. at Springfield by 2 P M. at Suffield by 5 P M. and at Hartford at 9 P M. the same days. Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 A M. arrive at New Haven by noon; leave New-Haven at 1 P M. and arrive at Stamford by 9 P M. same days. Leave Stamford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 A M. and arrive at New-York same days by 12 o'clock, noon. *Returning*, leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11 A M. arrive at Stamford in the evening; leave Stamford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 3 A M; arrive at New-Haven by noon; leave New-Haven at 1 P M. and arrive at Hartford by 9 P M; leave Hartford on Wednesday, Friday and Monday by 3 A M; arrive at Springfield by 10 A M, and at Worcester by 9 P M; leave Worcester every Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday by 3 A M, and arrive at Boston same days by 1 P M.

From October 15 to April 15.

Leave Boston every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 8 A M; arrive at Worcester by 8 P M; leave Worcester on Wednesday, Friday and Monday at 4 A M; arrived at Suffield same days by 8 P M. Leave Suffield Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday at 4 A M. and arrive at New-Haven by 8 P M. Leave New Haven every Friday, Monday and Wednesday at 4 A M, and arrive at New-York the next days Saturday, Tuesday and Thursday by 11 A M.

Returning, leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11 A M: arrive at New-Haven on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 8 P M. Leave New-Haven every Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 4 A M. arrive at Suffield by 8 P M. Leave Suffield Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 4 A M and arrive at Worcester by 8 P M. Leave Worcester every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 A M. and arrive at Boston the same days by 4 P M.

3. From New-York by Newark, Elizabethtown, Rahway, Woodbridge, New-Brunswick, Princeton, Trenton, Bristol and Frankford to Philadelphia, every day, Sunday excepted.

Leave New-York every day, Sunday excepted, at 1 P M. and arrive in Philadelphia the next day at 7 A M 18 hours. Returning, leave Philadelphia every day, Sunday excepted at 1 P. M. and arrive at New-York the next day by 7 A M. From November 1 to May 1, the hour of arrival at Philadelphia and at New-York shall be extended to 8 A M.

4. From Baltimore by Bladensburg to Washington every day, Sunday excepted.

April 1 to November 1.

Leave Baltimore every day at 11 A M. and arrive at Washington by 6 P M. Returning, leave Washington every day at 3 A M. and arrive at Baltimore by 11 A M.

November 1 to April 1.

Leave Baltimore every day at 4 A M. and arrive at Washington by 2 P M. *Returning*, leave Washington every day at 10 A M. and arrive at Baltimore by 7 P M.

5. From Washington city by George town, Alexandria, Colchester, Dumfries, Aquica, Falmouth, Fredericksburg, Bowling Green and Hanover court house to Richmond, c. h. every day, Sundays excepted.

From April 1 to November 1.

Leave Washington every day at 8 A M. and arrive at Fredericksburg by 7 P M. Leave Fredericksburg every day at 3 A M. and arrive at Richmond by 6 P M. Returning, leave Richmond every day by 3 A M. and arrive at Fredericksburg by 6 P M. Leave Fredericksburg every day by 3 A M. and arrive at Washington by 4 P M.

November 1 to April 1.

Leave Washington every day at 4 P M. and arrive at Alexandria by 7 P M. and arrive at Fredericksburg the next days by 7 P M. Leave Fredericksburg every day at 4 A M. and arrive at Richmond the next days by 10 A M. *Returning*, leave Richmond every day at 2 P M. and arrive at Fredericksburg the next days by 7 P M. Leave Fredericksburg every day at 4 A M, and arrive at Washington the next days by 8 A. M.

6. From Richmond to Petersburg every day, Sundays excepted. Leave Richmond every day at 4 A M. and arrive at Petersburg by 10 o'clock, A M. Returning leave Petersburg every day at 2 P M. and arrive at Richmond the same days by 7 P M.

7. From Richmond by New Kent court house, Williamsburg, York-town and Hampton to Norfolk, 3 times a week.

April 1 to November 1.

Leave Richmond every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 A M. Arrive at New-York by 6 P M, and arrive at Norfolk the next days, Wednesdays, Friday, and Sundays by 1 P M. *Returning*, leave Norfolk every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 A M; arrive at York in the evening. Leave York every Wednesday, Friday and Sunday by 3 A M. and arrive at Richmond the same days by 6 P M.

November 1 to April 1.

Leave Richmond every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 2 P M; arrive at Norfolk in two days on Wednesday, Friday and Monday by 10 A M. *Returning*, leave Norfolk every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 2 P M. and arrive at Richmond in two days on Wednesday, Friday and Monday by 10 A M.

8. From Petersburg by Cabbin Point Surry court house, Smithfield, Suffolk and Portsmouth to Norfolk three times a week.

Leave Petersburg every *Monday*, Wednesday and Friday at 12 o'clock, noon, arrive at Suffolk the next days by 1 P M; leave Suffolk at 2 P M, and arrive at Norfolk by 8 P M. Returning, leave Norfolk every *Monday*, Wednesday and Friday at 4 A M; arrive at Suffolk same days by 10 A M. Leave Suffolk at 11 A M, and arrive at Petersburg every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by noon.

9. Petersburg by Harrisville, Goldsonville and Warrenton to Louisburg three times a week.

Leave Petersburg every *Monday*, Wednesday and Friday at 2 P M. and arrive at Louisburg in two days on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday at 10 A M. Returning, leave Louisburg every *Monday*, Wednesday and Friday at 2 P M, and arrive at Petersburg in two days on Wednesday, Friday and *Monday* at 10 A M.

10. From Louisburg by Raleigh, Averysboro' and Fayetteville to Mc. Falls, three times a week.

Leave Louisburg every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 2 P M, arrive at Mc. Falls on Tuesday, Friday and Sunday by 9 A M.

Returning, leave M'Falls on *Monday*, Wednesday and Friday at 3 P M, and arrive at Louisburg on Wednesday, Friday and *Monday* at 10 A M.

11. From M'Falls by Chereau court house to Camden three times a week. Leave M'Falls every Sunday, Tuesday and Friday at 1 P M, and arrive at Camden on Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday at 10 A M. Returning, leave Camden every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P M, and arrive at M'Falls on Thursday, Saturday and *Monday* at 10 A M.

12. From Camden by Statesburg and Jamesville to Charleston, three times a week. When the river is so high as to make long Ferries, the mail shall be carried from Camden on the south side of Santee river.

Leave Camden every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 2 P M, and arrive at Charleston on Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday at 10 A M. *Returning*, leave Charleston every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 3 P M, and arrive at Camden the next Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A M.

13. From Camden by Columbia, Edgefield court house, and Campbell town to Augusta, three times a week.

Leave Candenevery, Sunday, *Tuesday* and *Thursday* at 2 P M, and arrive at Augusta on *Tuesday*, *Thursday* and Saturday at 10 A M. *Returning*, leave Augusta every Sunday, *Tuesday*, and *Thursday* at 3 P M, and arrive at Camden on *Tuesday*, *Thursday*, and Saturday at 10 A M.

14. From Charleston by Jacksonsborough and Coosawhatchy to Savannah twice a week.

Leave Charleston every Tuesday and Thursday at 6 P M. arrive at Jacksonsborough on Wednesday and Friday at 2 P M. arrive at Coosawhatchy on Thursday and Saturday by 5 A M. and arrive at Savannah on Friday and Sunday by 8 A M. *Returning*, Leave Savannah every Saturday and Tuesday by 4 A M. arrive at Coosawhatchy by 8 P M and arrive at Charleston on Tuesday and Thursday by 10 A M.

15. From Augusta by Louisville to Savannah once a week.

Leave Augusta every Saturday at 3 P M. arrive Louisville on Sunday by 6 P M. leave Louisville on *Monday* at 8 A M and arrive at Savannah on Tuesday at 5. p. m. leave Savannah on Wednesday at 8 a. m. and arrive at Louisville on Thursday by 5 p. m. leave Louisville on Friday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Augusta on Saturday at 10 a m.

16. From Augusta by Waynesborough to Savannah once a week.

Leave Augusta every Tuesday at 2 P. M arrive at Waynesborough on Wednesday by 8 A. M. and arrive at Savannah on Friday by 3 P. M. *Returning*, leave Savannah every Saturday at 9 A M. arrive at Waynesborough on Monday by 3 P M. and arrive at Augusta on Tuesday by 9 A M.

17. From Waynesborough to Louisville.

Leave Waynesborough every Wednesday at 9 A M. and arrive at Louisville by 3 P M. *Returning*, leave Louisville every Thursday at 5 A M. and arrive at Waynesborough by 1 P M.

18. From Savannah by Sunbury, Riceborough, Darien and Brunswick to Stary's once a week.

Leave Savannah every Wednesday at 9 A M. arrive at Riceborough on Thursday by 10 A M. and arrive at Starys on Saturday by 9 A M. *Returning*, leave St. Marys every Saturday at 3 P M. arrive at Riceborough the next Monday by 3 P M. and arrive at Savannah the next Tuesday by 5 P M.

NOTES.

Note 1. The mail on the route No. 9, 10, 11 and 12 is to be carried in a wheel carriage or by a led horse. A penalty at the rate of 12 cents a mile will be incurred by the contractor for each time and mile that he shall carry the same without making use of either a carriage or led horse. No alteration will be made in the times fixed for the arrival and departure of the mails in these routs.

Note 2. The Postmaster-General may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expence tnat may be occasioned thereby.

Note 3. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.

Note 4. For every fifteen minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mail lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note 5. Newspapers as well as letters are to be sent in the mails: and if any person, making proposals, desires to carry newspapers, other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals for what sum he will carry it with that emolument, and for what sum without that emolument.

Note 6. Should any person, making proposals, desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals, the alterations desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract. This note does not apply to the routs No. 9, 10, 11 and 12. No alteration will be made in those times.

Note 7. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year—Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly, in the month of January, April, July and October.

Note 8. The contracts for the routs numbered 1 to 13, are to be in operation on the 1st day of October next, and are to continue in force until the 1st of October 1804. Contracts for the routs number 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, are also to be in operation on the 1st day of October next, and are to continue in force until the 1st of April 1802.

JOS: HABERSHAM,
Postmaster-General.

General Post Office,
Philadelphia, March 20, 1800. } eotJy.

JUST COME TO HAND,
And for sale at
W. YOUNG, J. & J. CRUKSHANK, AND THOMAS DOBSON'S BOOKSTORES,

A POEM,

Sacred to the memory of

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

Late President of the United States, and Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States.

Adapted to the 22d February 1800.

By *RICHARD ALSOP.*

march 26.

IMPORTED

In the Harmony, Captain Kollock, from Calcutta,

AND FOR SALE

By JOHN MILLER, Jun.

(No. 80, Dock Street)

Pepper, Sugar, and Hyson Tea, } of the first quality.

ALSO,

250 Bales well chosen low priced Piece Goods.

☞ Apply to John Miller, Jun. or Alexander J. Miller.

April 9. 3tawtf

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

PETER FOSTER & Co.

Of DUCK CREEK,

IN the state of Delaware, being this day dissolved, all persons having demands against said partnership will apply to the subscriber, and such as are indebted to said concern will please to make payment to

PETER FOSTER.

Duck Creek, April 1. 2aw3m.

JUST RECEIVED,

From the BOSTON Manufactory,

A QUANTITY OF

WINDOW GLASS,

Of different sizes,

FOR SALE

By ISAAC HARVEY, Jun.

N. B. Any size or sizes that may be wanted on larger than 18 by 12 can be had from said manufactory, on being ordered; and attention given to forward on any orders that may be left for that purpose—Apply at No. 9, South Water-street, as above.

july 8 dtf

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,

About 25 acres of Land,

LAYING on the east side of the Falls Road.—On the East it is bounded by property belonging to Mr. Tench Francis, sen.—on the south, by a road of two perches, and on the north by a lane, which separates it from Mr. M'Call. It is proposed to divide this land into 3 equal parts in order to suit the purchasers.

Also, 31 acres, situated on the west side of Germantown road, adjoining Masters's estate, being part of the property of the late Samuel Mifflin.

For terms apply to Samuel Mifflin, corner of Market and 11th streets.

January 24. dtf.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, living in Sassafras Neck, Cœcil County, State of Maryland, on Friday the 14th inst. a negro man named PETER, about twenty-five years of age, tolerable black, and left handed. He has been used to sailing by water in the Chesapeake Bay about twelve months, and is smart and active—He has been formerly used to farming and taking care of horses. His cloathing he took with him is unknown.—It is expected he has shaped his course for Philadelphia or Chester Town, and the above reward will be paid for securing him in any goal in the United States, and reasonable charges paid if brought home, by

JOHN FERGUSON.

N B All masters of vessels and all other persons are forwarned of harboring the said negro.

Sassafras Neck march 18. 2aw6w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from Spring Forge, in York County, a negro man, named *ISAAC*, otherwise *CUDJO*, about 21 years old, the property of Robert Coleman; Esq. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, has a blemish in his eyes, more white in them than common, by trade a Ferge man; had on and took with him a drab coloured broad cloth coat, almost new, a sailors jacket and pantaloons printed fancy cord, a twansdown striped under jacket; a russum hat; one fine and one coarse shirt; one muslin handkerchief, sprigged, two ditto striped border, a blue Persian under jacket and two pair cotton stockings. Whoever takes up said negro and lodges him in any jail in this or any of the neigabouring states shall have the above reward or reasonable expences if brought home.

JOHN BRIEN.

Spring Forge, October 23, 1799.

N. B. As said negro formerly lived in Chester county, it is probable he may return there.

November 5

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on Saturday evening the 13th July instant, from Colebrook Furnace, Lancaster county, a Negro Man named *Cato*, he is about 40 years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, tolerable black, with a down ill look, squints, he is a cunning artful fellow, a great liar, and very fond of strong liquor, has been brought up to the farming business, is very handy at any kind of laboring work; he took with him a number of clothing, amongst which were, one suit plain Nankeen; (some money). It is expected he has shaped his course for Philadelphia or New York.

*** The above reward will be paid for securing him in any gaol in the United States, with reasonable charges if brought home.

SAMUEL JACOBS.

Colebrook Furnace, July 16, 1799.
(O 18) d6m

MAP OF NEW-JERSEY.

THE commissioners appointed for the purpose of circulating subscription papers, to the proposed plan of procuring an accurate Map of New-Jersey, immediately after their appointment transmitted printed copies of the plan to various persons in the several counties of this state, and in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, and since that time, through the medium of the public prints, have requested the gentlemen entrusted with those papers, to return the number of subscribers by them respectively procured, to James Salter, Esq. at Trenton, on or before the 6th day of February last. The number of surscriptions received, not amounting to two thousand, the commissioners did not conceive themselves authorized to fix a day for the meeting of the company; nevertheless being of opinion from respectable information, that the actual subscriptions are nearly, if not fully, adequate to the complete organization of the company, if they could be ascertained by regular returns, and being convinced that a trifling degree of exertion, on the part of the persons holding the subscription lists, would enable them to carry the intention of the subscribers into effect, they have by the unanimous advice and consent of the subscribers, whom they have been able to consult, fixed on the 14th day of May next, being the 2d day of the sitting of the supreme court, for a meeting of the subscribers at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the State House in Trenton for the purpose of electing five Trustees and a Treasurer, if the number of subscriptions should be sufficient, or in any event to determine on the measures necessary to secure the attainment of an object so useful to the state.

From the universal approbation exhibited by their fellow-citizens, at the commencement of this undertaking, it was to be expected that the subscriptions returned would have ensured its immediate execution, and the commissioners are persuaded if proper attention is paid to the procuring of subscriptions, to their punctual return at the time fixed for the meeting, and to the attendance of the subscribers, either in person or by proxy, that no further delay will take place in commencing the operations of the company, in time for their execution during the course of the ensuing summer.

WILLIAM PEARSON,
MASKEL EWING,
THOMAS M. POTTER. } Commrs.

TRENTON, March 22. 1800.

N. B. Subscription papers are left with the following (among other) gentlemen, in their respective counties, to whom those persons desirous of promoting the object of the company are requested to apply:

Wm. Campfield, Esq.	*Morris.*
Gershom Dunn, Esq.	*Middlesex.*
Artis Seegrave, Esq.	*Salem.*
Silas Dickerson, Esq.	*Sussex.*
George Burgin, Esq.	*Cumberland.*
Wm M'Bowen, Esq.	*Somerset.*
William Lloyd, Esq.	*Monmouth.*
Joseph Hankinson, Esq	*Hunterdon.*
Peter Ward, Esq.	*Bergen.*
Charles Clark, Esq.	*Essex.*

The above gentlemen, with all others holding subscription papers, are particularly requested to forward the original subscription papers, to *James Salter*, Esq Treasurer on or before the 14th day of May next.

March 26,

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of *Isaac Painter* are desired to render in their accounts to the subscriber, on or before the first of May next, as a dividend will then be made; and all those indebted to said firm are desired to make immediate payment or they will be dealt with as the law directs.

JACOB CLARK, Assignee

April 9. 3tawtfM

CAUTION.

THE Public are cautioned against receiving the Subscribers Note in favor of, and indorsed by Thomas W. Francis, dated yesterday, at 60 days after date for eight hundred dollars. The note is in the hand writing of the Subscriber, and at the bottom a memorandum by the indorser, to the credit of the drawer, Thomas W. Francis. This note together with a contract between Charles Williamson, and Charles Hale for lands in township, No. 4, in the 5th range of Strucker county, state of New-Jersey, and sundry other papers contained in a Pocket Book, were taken from the Subscribers desk last evening. As the above can be of no use to the person who has carried them off, should they be returned, no questions shall be asked.

SAMUEL MIFFLIN.

February 6. dtf.

TO BE SOLD FOR CASH,

OR EXCHANGED,

For property in the City, or within thirty miles of it,

A PLANTATION or tract of Land in Mifflin County and State of Pennsylvania, within six miles of the river Juniata, containing about 300 acres. There are about fifty acres cleared, part of which is a rich bottom, watered by a constant stream that is strong enough to work an oil or a grist mill. Any person inclining to deal for it, may obtain further information by applying at the office of this gazette.

N. B. If sold, credit will be given for part of the money.

October 17, 1799. dtf.

FOR SALE

Or to be exchanged for a good Vessel,

AN elegant new two story FRAME HOUSE, twenty seven feet front by thirty-four in depth, with a commodious piazza and kitchen, together with a coach house and stable, situate in the flourishing village of Frankford. The house, which may be entered the first of June next, will be finished in the neatest stile with many conveniences, and will be well adapted to a large genteel family who may wish to reside in the country during the summer season. In exchange, it will be valued low, if a vessel offer that may be suitable.

Further particulars will be made known by application to

MOORE WHARTON.

February 24. dtf.

Three Cents Reward.

RUN away from the Subscriber on the evening of the 28th inst. a bound Servant GIRL, named Elizabeth Howchel, had on and took with her three different changes of garment and money, proud, bold and impudent, a noted lyar; any person apprehending her shall be entitled to the above reward—no cost or charges will be paid.

N. B. She had 2 years and some months to serve.

DANIEL FITZPATRICK.

Goshen Township, Chester County, July 29.

august 6 3awtf

PRINTED BY *J. W. FENNO.*